A. HART, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

67 Four lines more beautiful than these, are rarely written. The figure which it Intolves is exquisites

> A solemn nurmur in the soul, Tells of the world to be. As travelers hear the billows roll Before they reach the sea."

Buffalo Express. Four worse lines than these are rareley The figure which it involve is aw-

A solemn murmur 'mongst the throng . Tells how impatiently The boarders listen for the gong To call them into tea."

"Four lines more truthful than these are farely written. The figure which "it" involves is absolutely painful:

A solem bazzing in your ear, When you retire to bed, Tells you that swilling lager beer Is dreadful for the head."

Finances of Obio.

ANNUAL REPORT THE AUDITOR OF STATE. ON THE Condition of the Finances of Ohio, IN THE YEAR 1854.

Hon. WM. MEDILL, Governor of Ohio:

The Constitution and existing laws of Ohio omit to require of the Auditor of State the publication of an annual report on the condition of its finances, except for such years as shall immediately precede regular sessions of the General Assembly. This emission was probably the result of over-sight; but even if intentional, does not render improper a more frequent publication when deemed desirable. Acting on this conviction, and believing the highest public interests demand that a full exhibit of the condition of the revenue shall be placed each year within the reach of the people-I have prepared and herewith furnish, various tabular statements, showing the condition of the State finances, and the general operation of the revenue laws during the fiscal year ending the 15th day of November, 1854. By withholding this report beyoud the time customary for its delivery in such years as the General Assembly is in session, I am enabled to furnish in addition to the assessments for the year 1854, State taxes actually realized on the duplicate of that year, and accounted for by the Treasurers of the respective counties at their recent annual settlement with the

In transmitting these tables, it is a source of pleasure to be able to note the fact that during the past year notwithstanding the financial embarrassments which have prevailed among States as well as individuals, the pecuniary obligations of Ohio have been promptly met as they became due. and that besides the discharge of all current liabilities, there has been paid on the principal of the public debt, an amount fulling little short of seven hundred thousand dolthan half a million of dollars, applicable to the same object, so soon in the year 1855 ling to surrender her bonds in exchange for their value in money; thus reducing the total foreign and domestic debt of Ohio, within the aggregate sum of fourteen mil-

A full exhibit of the receipts and disbursements of the public money through the Treasury of State, during the year ending the 15th day of November, 1854, will be found in its appropriate place among the tabular statements herewith submitted .-The general results shown by these statements, are as follows:

RECKIPTS. Taxes, of 1853 and delinquencies of Taxes, of 1805 and previous years previous years Canal tolls, fines, water rents, &c Dividends on railroads and other stocks Surplus Revenue-principal and interest Proceeds of sales of school lands,

Proceeds of sales of school lands, Others surces, Balance in State Trensury, November 15, 1853. DISBURSEMENTS.

DISBURSEMENTS.

General Revenue expenses being in
payment of Sisse Legislature, Judiciaf and Executive departments and
officers. State Benevotent Institutions at Columbus, New State
House, New Louatic Asylums, Ohio
Ponileniary, &c. &c.
Interest on State Debt, foreign, domestic, and irreducible. tic, and irreducible.

Payment on principal of State Debt,
State Common School Fund distributed to counties,
School Library Fund disbursed for use of counties, Canal Repairs, superintendance, \$c, All other purposes

Balance in State Treasury, November, 15, 1854.

The condensed statement given above, presents the entire year's transactions in a shape that the eye may perceive them at a glance. Detailed statements giving the condition of each fund, and the amount dis. Total amount of all State taxes assessbursed for each particular branch of the pubhe service, will be found on the page of the report named in the index. A still further report showing the name of every individual who has drawn money from the State Treasday during the past year, stating the nature of his claim and the date and the amount of payment, is in the course of preparation, and will be published as early as practicable.

duplicate of 1853, I beg leave to solicit your special attention to the table which is also herewith furnished, in which is exhibited the gross and enormous amount of taxes assessed on the grand duplicate of Ohio for the year 1854. In the preparation of this table, care has been taken to adopt such an arrangement as serves to exhibit with more than former distinctness, the various objects for which the taxes in the several counties were assessed, and the particular portion of the aggregate amount of said taxes intended for State, county, township, city, and each other purposes. By referring to this table it will be found that the sum total of the taxes' assessed in Ohio for the year 1854. was upwards of nine millions of dollars.—
About one-third of this sum was levied by State authority; the other five-thirds were imposed by county, township, city, town and the limits of the State.

The whole amount of taxes levied in 1854, for the expenses of the State Government, as shown above, was 3608,850 Sec. This amount apportuned equally to the whole populationed Ohio, is less than awanty. Eve can per head to each man, woman and child, within the limits of the State.

Total amount of all taxes levied in 1834, \$9,092,339 50 Beduct amount levied by the State 3,077,601 41

Balance levied by local authorities, \$6,014,738 09 The amount of taxes for the year 1854, as above exhibited, shows an increase of more than sixteen per cent. over the previous The want of correct information as to the origin of this large addition to the already heavy burdens resting on the tax-payers of Ohio, and an uncertainty as to the authority by which it was made, have given rise to many wrong impressions which an examination of the official figures will serve

700	Year 1854.	Year 1853.	Increase.		
State taxes, Local taxes	3,977,691 41 6,014,738 09	3,026,393 99 4,797,481 35	51,977 49 1,917,956 7		
Total,	9,002,339 50	7,823,805 27	1,268,534 95		

millions of dollars in the local taxes in a single year, a comparison of the assessments of 1853 and 1854, shows that more than onehalf of the addition was imposed by school district officers and the corporate authorities of towns, cities &c.

The various classes of objects for which the local taxes of 1854 were assessed, and the gross amount of the levy for each purpose, in all the counties of the State, is

For city, town, and bo For county purposes,	roug	n pu	rpose	н,	\$1,328,192	
Portonial parpones,			1100		1,148,565	
For township purposes	,				292,939	
For bridge purposes,				16	316,677	69
For poor purpose,		*		*	187,262	OR
For but ding purposes,	100		(*:		463,877	1
For road purposes,	Acres 1		40.00		370,025	
For special school and a	choc	1 hor	180 pt	ır-	E constitution of	
poses,					1,295,424	8
For railroad purposes.			*		238,787	5
For other special purpo	BOB.			-	155,872	30
Delinquencles and forf	citur	08,		٠	917,112	71
Total of local tax	199	2	1		\$6,614,738	05
					The state of the s	275.7

Of the above entire six millions of taxes, constituting nearly two-thirds of all the taxes levied in the State, every dollar except a small portion of the delinquencies, was for disbursement within the county in which it was assessed, and it is under the exclusive control of local officers. The remaining one-third of the taxes of 1854, being the taxes assessed under State authority, were for the following purposes:

Whole amount of State taxes levied, - \$3,077,601 41 For State Common School Fund, - \$1,300,394 98 For District School Libra ry Fund, - -Total. For interest and principal

comprising all the current exp the state government, including benev-olent institutions, New State House,

The foregoing furnishes a clear and accu-

Potal amount of all taxes levied in 1854, \$9,092,339 50 Taxes levied by local au-thority, \$6,014,738 09 State Common School and

Balance being State tax proper, - \$1,690,513 45 Deduct amount for State debt purposes, 1,083,662 47

Leaving for support of State Government, \$606,550 98 lions of dollars of taxes levied in Ohio in the salaries of State officers, the maintenance new State house, new lunatic asylums, &c. people would have been but inconsiderably

As much misapprehension exists in the in which they are directly interested, it has port the official figures, which show the comparative proportion of the State taxes borne

property. They are as follows: od in 1854, Of that amount there was assessed on Morchanise, \$60,780 39 Of that am't there was as-sessed on Manufacturing 23,822 72 Of that amount there was

The relative amount of State taxes assessed on the particular classes of property above Having thus briefly referred to the revenues collected for the most part on the tax

ted thus:	ricultural	industry,	may be sta-
Merchandise, Manufacturing, Brokerage,	880,780 39 93,899 79 34,760 96		\$115,426 59 - 74,392 66 and - 49,154 04

To the correct understanding of the term Merchandise," as above used, it is necessary to bear in mind, that it includes not only the ordinary trade in dry goods, groceries dealers, horse drovers, pork packers, board merchants, wheat buyers, &c.

RAVENNA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1855.

Srokerage,

agricultural interest furnishes to the State, in the single item of live stock, a much larger basis of taxation and revenue than is afforded by merchandise, manufacturing and brokerage combined. If there is inequality and injustice in this, effective measures should be adopted by the Legislature at its next session, to compel a more equal assessment. On the other hand, if these several classes to remove. The State and local taxes of of property are fully and honestly represen-1854, as compared with those of 1853, were ted by the amounts at which they are assess-

ver the legislative policy of the State.

A careful analysis of the State taxes assessed on the grand duplicate for the year Of the increase above exhibited, amounting to but little short of one and a quarter gate amount was paid by real estate. The millions of dollars in the local taxes in a proportion assessed on other classes of prop-

erty was as follows: Moneys and credits, Domestic Animals, Merchandise, Manufacturing, Brokerage, 7.83

Although the proportion of the public burthens which rest on real estate, as appears by the above, is still large, the amount has been materially lessened by the operation of that clause in the new Constitution which forbids the exemption of personal property beyond a limited sum. Of the State taxes assessed during a series of seventeen years, the proportion paid by real and personal property, and the excess of the former over the latter, has been substantially as shown in the figures below:

Year,	Real Estate.			Per.	Per. property.			Excess.	
1838	75)	per	cent.	241	per	cent.	501	per	cent;
1839	744	4.6	44	254	11	44	491	44	44
1840	76		44	24	. 66	44	52	44	66
1841	784	44	44	914	- 66	66	571	-	64
1842	788	++	44	215	144	44	571	66	44
1843	781	66	44	214	44	44	564	44	44
1844	784	44	44	214	44	61	57.1	44	**
1845	75	18	44	25	44	.64	50	66	44
1846	734	**	44	261	44	44	461	44	44
1847	794	14	66	964	44	44	59	44	16
1848	788	**	44	214	***	66	573	-	16
1849	78	+4	64.	99	+4	86	56		66
1850	771	46	44	991	144	16	55	44	44
1651	75	**	64	25	44	36	50		44
1852	70	44	11	30		44	40	44	44
1853	611	44	**	381	44	44	199	44	11
1834	651	*6	66	341		44	314	=	14

property in 1854, every individual, in mak-

ing a statement of his moneys and credits,

was allowed to deduct therefrom the amount of his indebtedness. But in the month of February of that year, the Supreme Court of Ohio, after elaborate argument, decided the tenth section of the law, which authorized such deductions, to be atterly in violation ate analysis of the State taxes, and the pur- of the Constitution and therefore void and poses for which they were levied. It will of no force or effect. At no former perisee seen that a very large portion of these od, nor at that time, did the law allow simtaxes, although assessed in the name of the illar exemptions to real estate, nor to hortreasuries of the respective counties, and equality required by the Constitution, that well as the School District Library Fund, at the same time his neighbor, although in which is also apportioned and expended ex- dobt to an equal extent, should be compellclusively for the school districts, may right- ed to pay tax on all he owned, simply befully be deducted from the taxes placed at cause his property was in the shape of horthe disposal of the State, and be added to see, cattle, and lands, and not in moneys those which are wholly for local purposes, and credits. This decision of the Court By making this change, we obtain the fol- was received, in most portions of the State, with that prompt acquirescence which may well distinguish a self-governing people. But in other localities, and more especially in the city of Cincinnati, and in that region of Ohio directly liable to its influence, the tenth section of the law, although declared by the Supreme Court of Ohio to be void from the beginning, was held to be the true rule of assessment until the Legislature should pass a formal act repealing the provision which the proper tribunal, in the exercise of its legitimate functions, had al-1854, much less than two millions belonged ready solemnly decided to be destitute of to the State taxes proper; and that no more the essential elements of law. The efforts than one dollar in every fifteen dollars levi- of the Assessors to carry out the decision \$4,477,034 00 3 ed, was for the purpose of defraying the ex-penses of the State government, including combinations formed with the avowed object of obstructing the payment of taxes, of all the public institutions, erection of the unless assessed in conformity to the void section. Unfortunately, these unwise and It is evident, therefore, that had the taxes disorderly proceedings had the effect of crefor these objects been one-half less, or had ating great inequality and confusion in the they been wholly omitted, the aggregate assessments, and resulted in releasing certax burthen resting on the energies of the tain classes of property holders from their just share of the public burthens and imposing a corresponding and undue amount upon others. It is gratifying to believe, howevminds of persons engaged in certain employ- er, that a recent decision (Gas Company vs. ments, as to the relative portion of the tax Bowman) of the Superior Court of Cincinburthen imposed on the classes of property nati-a tribunal enjoying the special confidence of the tax resistants-has served to been thought desirable to submit in this re- convince all well disposed persons in that city, that the action of the Supreme Court of the State was binding, not only upon inby some of the principal divisions of taxable ferior judicial tribunals, but upon the State Auditor also, and that until that decision shall be reversed, the former privilege of

deductions must be withheld. It is worthy of remark in this connection, that although the total taxes levied for the year 1854, on the taxable property of of their lease in as good repair as it went tic Debt of Ohio, and all the expenses con-Cincinnati, amounted to the enormous sum of one and a half millions of dollars, but little more than one-fifth of that entire sum was levied for State purposes, including the tax for State Common Schools, a large proportion of which remains in the city for its own disbursements. The exact figures were

Total taxes levied in Cincinnati for all purposes, Deduct State tax (including State Com-

The objects for which these taxes-lev-

amount assessed on the classes of property named below, were as follows:

Whole amount of taxes for city, coun-Assessed on Banks - \$37,463 88
Assessed on Banks - \$37,463 88
Assessed on Mant'ing - \$5,475 56
Assessed on Marchandise 89,009 42 Assessed on Monoys & Cr. 58,363 69

Assessed on other property, real and

It is possible that the burthens of local It is possible that the burthers of local taxation distributed as above during the past sand dollars annually. From these happy results, attending the changes made in the are many, however, who think otherwise, and the subject is well worthy the serious and the subject is well worthy the serious consideration of all, and especially of perposecuting the reform as much further and consideration of all, and especially of perposecuting the reform as much further and territory is only equal to the five States to after a severe wound—when the doctor ed, it is proper that the public shall prepare itself to repel efforts from any quarter to give interests which the official figures prove to be of minor magnitude, more than prove to be of minor magnitude, more than and none but a city whose population posand so constantly augmenting.

of property on the grand duplicate of 1855, will be the same as in 1854, which was ance on Ohio property, and draw the hand-

> 2828 8916,739 86,692

8 8 8 Here, as will be perceived, is a reduction more, liberal provision for that purpose than 3. Cost of advertiseing delinquent lands can be justly afforded by a people whose &c. More than two-thirds of the entire deaxable wealth exceeds eight hundred mil- ficit, is occasioned by the cause first named lions of dollars, such future reduction, if -bank taxes and other delinquencies. any, as the public judgement shall decide to be consistent with a wise State policy, can be accomplished by an amendment of the existing law in abundant time to take effect previous to the assessment of taxes for

On reference to the proper table accompanying this report, it will be seen that the passage of the law by the last Legislature, requiring the National Road to be leased to the highest responsible biddder, finds renewed vindication in the indebted condition of the road as developed in the adjustment of outstanding claims held against it. 1854, the payments from the Treasury, on account of liabilities incurred by this road previous to its transfer on the 1st day of June, were \$24,009 39. The payments into the Treasury on account of tolls received to the same period, were but \$15,754 59, showing a difference against the road at the date of its lease by the State, amounting to \$8,244.80. In addition to the liabilities above noted, there were ascertained claims exceeding the sum of \$2,500, still to be met by the Treasury. After the disposal of these, the State is left free from further expenditure on account of the road until the 1st of June, 1854, deriving in the ties to whom it was leased on bond of am-

into their possession. ey, although concentrating upon this office lums, &c., &c. large amount of additional labor, are in the course of successful operation and have been attended by highly beneficial results. The practice which had existed through a long succession of years, of checking from the State Treasury, the money appropriated stitutions, without accounting at the proper State department for its expenditure, been entirely stopped. Under the new law,

school district officers, acting under and directly amenable to their immediate constituents, and wholly independent of State consuments, and wholly independent of State consuments, and wholly independent of State consumers.

The exact amounts levied by State and local authorities are shown by the following and the refusal of the characteristic and the meaning of the Ohio Pententiary are now required to be paid directly into their present population, will still be less density peopled than the following and intention to their present population, will still be less density peopled than the following and intention to their present population to their present population to their present population to the characteristic and in the following and intention to the paid assessed for local purposes, the comparative prison, and by them disharsed without plac- of twice the area of Great Britain and Ire- and he murmured-"Montpelier." ing on file in the proper State office the vou- land. chers necessary to verify the payments, and explain the nature of the claims on which they were made. Since the passage of the miles' or very little more than Georgia and for Montpelier was the home of his youth new law, the payments of Penitentiary earn- Florida; yet its population numbers 223,182 and perhaps the wounded man might ings into the State Treasury have been at a more than that of the whole United States. have been his playmate in childhood-perrate equal to the entire expenses of the pris- It comprises nine separate political govern- haps a schoolmate-knew his parents, and this too, inclusive of the salaries of officers and guards, which have heretofore been Tuscany and Lucca, States of the Church, sively to the table, and, with the contending a charge on the tax revenues of the State Naples, or the Two Sicilies, Parma, Modena emotions of rapid thought and the weight of to the amount of sixteen or eighteen thou- San Marino and Manaco.

Besides the amandatory acts above refer. Georgia, and Florida. sessed wealth, enterprise, energy and endurance, could successfully maintain itself and office, the execution of the new law "To register a real to the form of the new law "To register and the law The rate of taxes levied for State purpo-which took effect in July, 1854. It affords and Georgia. Portugal is not as large as ses on the grand duplicate of Ohio for the me pleasure to say that the operation of this Kentucky, though its population is nearly year 1854, was three and fifty-five hund-redths mills on every dollar of assessed prop-erty. The State Legislature, at its last ses-ly all the solvent Companies which had es-The whole of Italy slightly exceeds in sion, provided that the rate of levy for the year 1855, should be reduced to three and twenty hundredths mills on the dollar. This level the pulse of the New York and the New England Companies, which have gone to the New York and the New England Companies, which have gone to the man and extent New York and the New England Companies, which have gone to the man and the new England Companies, which have gone to the man and the new England Companies, which have gone to the man and the new England Companies and the new England Companies which have gone to the man and the new England Companies, which have gone to the man and the new England Companies which have gone to the man and the new England Companies which have gone to the man and the new England Companies which have gone to the man and the new England Companies which have gone to the man and the new England Companies which have gone to the man and the new England Companies which have gone to the new England Companies which have gone to the new York and the New England Companies which have gone to the new York and the New England Companies which have gone to the new York and the New England Companies which have gone to the new York and the New York and the New England Companies which have gone to the new York and the New England Companies which have gone to the new York and the New York and the New England Companies which have gone to the new York and the New England Companies which have gone to the new York and the New York an change, although seemingly trivial and unimportant, will effect a much greater aggreless bankruptcy, had been doing a large and present.

States; yet as I have said its population is spection was finished, when the doctor is spection was finished, when the doctor is specified in token of imposibility; the gate reduction than might be supposed, without appealing to the appropriate figures. — until the new law required them to furnish On the assumption that the assessed value satisfactory evidence of their solvency, that

they ceased to issue their policies of insur-\$866,929,982, the amount of State tax levied for each of the two years, will compare the misplaced confidence of their victims.— the Belle Union, Verandah, Mine de Oro,

of the laws for the assessment of taxes, much more might be added, but the length to which my comments are already extended, renders it expedient to reserve for my annupublic justice, shall seem to demand.

Respectfully submitted. WM. D. MORGAN, Auditor. AUDITOR OF STATE'S OFFICE, COLUMBUS, March 28, 1855. ADDENDA.

The statement of taxes assessed and realof more than three hundred thousand dollars | ized on the grand duplicate of Ohio for the in the State taxes to be assessed on the year 1854, as referred to in the early part of damning record or another soul had not grand duplicate for the year 1855. The the foregoing report, is given below. As gone to its final account. amount levied for State Common School will be seen by turning to the table elsepurposes, ion the duplicate of 1854, yields where given, the total amount of all State an aggregate fund equal to one dollar and taxes assessed in 1854, was \$3,077,601 41. forty-eight cents for each youth between The amount actually collected under the asthe ages of 5 and 21 years, resident in the sessment, and paid into the State Treasury, The levy for the year 1855, for is \$2,868,003 22, showing that the amount State Common School purpose, remains the realized by the State is \$209,598 19 less than same as in 1854, and therefore, a fund of the amount levied. This difference arises equal amount may be expected from the from three causes: 1. Non-payment of uplicate of the present year. If this sum bank taxes and other delinquencies; 2.

Statement showing the amount of State taxes collected on the Grand Duplicate of 1854, and paid into the State Treasury. Also the amount of said taxes ap-portioned at Columbus, and repaied by the State to the Treasuries of the various Countles.

PAYMENT OF TAXES BY COUNTIES INTO STATE TREASURY Taxes for State Debt purposes,
Taxes for Common School Fund,
Taxes for District School Library Fund,
80,548 5 Total State taxes collected and paid

PAYMENT OF TAXES FROM STATE TREASURY TO COUNTIES State Common School Fund apportioned, \$1 nterest on School Sec. 16 fd. Sec. 29 Minst'l fd. Vir. Mil'y Sch'l fd. Taxes refunded from state to Co. 2,802 81 To'l am't of State taxes repaid to counties, 1,336,349

Amount not paid back to counties, 1
Deduct District School Library Fund, to be
invested by State Superintendent for exclusive use of counties,

Balance being net amount of taxes of 1854 actually paid into and retained by State
Treasury for the payment of principal
and interest on Foreign and Domestic
Bobt, and defraying the current expense
of the State Government,

It thus appears that of the entire nine millions and ninety-two thousand dollars of meantime an annual rent of six thousand taxes levied on the property of Ohio in the nights after his arrival a young man enter- "Brothers."—Golden Era. one hundred and five dollars from the par- year 1854, less than one and a half millious ed this saloon and seated himself at the are paid into and retained by the State bank, and staked various sums upon the ple amount, conditioned for the keeping up Treasury; and that out of this amount is and surrender of the road at the expiration paid the interest on the Foreign and Domesnected with the support of the State Gov- maddened by his losses, he accused the dea-The amendatory laws of the last Legisla- ernment including the salaries of public of- ler of cheating; the dealer replied sharply ture of Ohio, throwing additional checks ficers, the erection of the New State House, to the accusation—the lie passed, when the around the disbursement of the public mon- completion of the two new Lunatic Asy-

Our Country.

We are in receipt of a paper printed in the English Language from the Capital of France, entitled the Paris American, with for the maintenance of the Benevolent In- a request for an exchange. We gladly do so. From the paper we extract the follow-

France contains 321 millions of people, 3,775 more than Virginia, the two Carolinas badly hurt.

THE BROTHERS.

In 1849 the principal banking institutions The amount of money paid by the people of El Dorado, and Parker House, all situated during the year ending in May, 1854, was personal property,) but little short of one that rainy winter, and to drown the noise million of dollars. The outlay of so large a sum—more than equal to the interest on the foreign and domestic debt of Ohio, demanded from the General Assembly whatever scene has taken place within these saloons secure to those from whose pockets it was is remembered with horror. I was once caredrawn. In the first effort made to afford this protection, it must be gratifying to the Legislature to know that the statutory provisions which they adopted, have already so who had a large piece of gold before him; far commended themselves to respect and the starting eye-balls, the swoolen veins imitation, that they now occupy a place upon his forehead, the cold sweat upon his also of the wife, which was readily grant-To these general remarks, principally in face, and clenched hands, told of heavy loss. ed. explanation of the condition of the finances of the State, and the operation and results of the laws for the seasonest of the s conscious of all else going on around him; al report to the next Legislature, such sug- case his last dollar was put within the deal- my ears as quick as hailstones, and the burstgestions in regard to modifications of the tax er's bank, when, with the frenzy of a manilaw, as experience and a proper regard to ac, he drew a dirk-knife and plunged it up lived—oh God, and for this! High above corpse upon the table. A few rude cheers not been added to the page of the gambler's

I learned this much of his history: He started with a large stock of goods given him by his father to sell on commission, and the father's fortune depended upon a sure return of the money so invested; but, as usual with young men, he indulged in the full liberty of unbridled license, and while the ship stopped at one of the South Amerone dollar and forty-eight cents for the Treasurer's fees on State taxes which the ican ports he engendered the first seeds education of each youth of the State, is a laws allow to be retained out of collections; of "play;" but for a while after his arrival the excitement of trade, and the energy necessary to accomplish a successful issue. kept his mind busy. One day, by appointment, he was to meet a mercantile friend at this house; and, while waiting on his friend he staked a few dollars upon the turning cards, when the latent disease aprung into life, and it carried him headlong over the precipice, and ended in the tragic man-The Mine de Oro was a gambling saloon,

situated on Washington-street, opposite the El Dorado, and in 1849 it was the principal resort of the disbanded soldiers of the California regiments, and also of the soldiers who had been engaged in the war with Mexico. Behind one of the largest mentebanks in the room sat a man who had won for himself honorable mention, and an officer's commission was given him for his bravery at the storming of Monterey; but preferring the climate of California and its golden prospects to a more northern home, he embarked for that country at the close of the war with Mexico, and upon his arrival he opened a bank for gambling. The immigrants came, in by thousands, and a few cards until he had lost nearly all the money he possessed. Excited with the play and young man struck the dealer a severe blow upon the face. As quick as thought the sharp report of a pistol followed, and the gambler's clothing was covered with the young man's blood—he had shot him through the right breast. The room was soon cleared of the spectators present, the door soon closed, and medical assistance called in aid

The gambler sprang to his feet, his limbs All Italy contains but 11,732 square trembled, and his face was pule as death, ments viz: Lombardi and Venice, Sardinia, his brothers and sisters. He clung convulin whatever direction the public interests of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, inquired if there was any friend in the city

he wished sent for silling odi at most doma

A man was sent to bring his wife, "Doctor," said the gambler, "save that mans life and here is my bank, and \$10,000

shook his head in token of imposibility; the gambler sat down by the side of the wounded man, and bathed his head with water, and staunched the flow of blood from the wound until the arrival of the wife; she came, accompanied by a few friends, and as heroic women bear their misfortunes, she bore hers .-Not a word of reproach escaped her-words (as is amply indicated by the assessment of of music to lessen the tedious hours of of cheerfulness only came from her lips as as the tears coursed down her cheeks. To her inquiry as to the chanches of her husband's recovery, the doctor assured her that there was no hope-that the wound was guaranty and protection home laws could that chilled the blood of the beholders, and mortal; and that in a few hours he would die. She sank down on her knees and invoked the mercy of a forgiving God for her dying husband and his murderer. The gambler asked the forgivness of the wounded man for the wrong he had committed, and

his gaze bent upon the cards as if his life's a thousand times, and still I have escaped; blood was the stake at issue; and in this the balls of an enemy have whistled past to the hilt in his own body, and sank a the red tide of battle I have carried my country's ensign-and that won for me a followed this act; the body was removed name among men-when not a comrade was and the game went on as though nothing left to tell the deeds in the battle-I escaphad happend—as though another victim had ed unscratched. Why was I not like the rest? All that was proud and pleasing to man I have had; and if I could recall this last act by living upon carrien, sleeping in a pauper's grave, and renouncing every proud act of my life, I would do it, I was born in the same village with that man; we have been classmates together at the same school; received instructions of the same aged man; we were born beneath the same roof; and oh, God! the same mother gave us birth.

He must not die-he is my brother!" And the gambler sank down in a swoon upon the floor. The wounded man raised himself upon his elbows; his glassy eyes wandered about the room as if in search of

"Mary," said he, "is brother William here? 1-" and the words choked in his threat, the gurgling blood stopped his utterance, and he sank back a corpse upon his pillow. The wife knelt again, but it was beside a dead body, and invoked the mercy of God upon his soul and forgivness of the murder-

The gambler awoke from his awoon and staggered up to the wife and said-"Mary, would it were otherwise, for

have nothing to live for now; the dead and dying do not want anything in this world; take this certificate of deposit to our aged father, and tell our parents we are both dead. -but oh! do not tell them how we di-

Before the woman could reply, or any one ?! nterfere, the report of that pistol sounded in a again, and the fratricide had ceased to re-

On the hill near Rincon Point were two lis graves a few years ago, inclosed with a white neb picket fence, and one tombstone stood at their head with the simple inscription. PRESENCE OF MIND. -A lady was one eve-

ning sitting in her drawing room alone when the only other inmate of the house, a brother, who, for a time, had been betraying an unsoundness of mind, entered with a carving knife in his hand, and shutting the door, came up to her and said, 'Margaret, an odd idea has occurred to me. I wish to paint the head of John the Babtist, and T think yours might make an excellent study for it. So if you please, I will cut off yo head'. The lady looked at her brothe eve, and seeing in it no token of jest, concluded that he meant what he said. There of the wounded man. The gambler sat was an open window and a balcony by her The objects for which these taxes—levied exclusively by local authorities—were intended, and the necessity for their imposition, are questions of direct, if not exclusive, personal concern to the community on whose property, they were assessed. Amounting, as they do, to nearly, eight personal in the first that the money set apart for the use of the New wise to keep in mind the fact that the means of relief from this burthen, as well as the authority by which it was imposed, are almost wholly within themselves.

The objects for which these taxes—levied exclusively by local authorities—were intended, and the necessity for their imposition, are questions of direct, if not exclusively by local authorities—were intended, and the necessity for their imposition, are questions of direct, if not exclusively by local authorities—were intended, and the necessity for their imposition, are questions of direct, if not exclusively by local authorities—were intended, and the necessity for their imposition, are questions of direct, if not exclusively by local authorities—were intended, and the necessity for their imposition, are questions of direct, if not exclusively with the money is due, and a full statement of the whole United States.

England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, when the wounded man gave a moan of the wounded man gave a moan of the money as the other, are almost whell by which it was imposed, and Ireland, when the wounded man the form the other of the whole United States.

England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, when the wounded man gave a moan of the money is due, and a full statement of the whole United States.

England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, when the wounded man gave a moan of the money as the deed just perpetrated, when the wounded man the form the order in the other than the order in the first that the money is due, and a full statement of the wounded man. The gumbler as modify over his bank, running the mand in the order than the order than

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